Carolina. I concur with the gentleman from Kea-tucky (Mr. Marchall), that this places the whole mat-rier on a different looting. As the gentleman from Nerth Cerclina says he knows a proposition of corrup-tion was made to him. I am for the investigation. I move to amend the pre-smble by adding, "And whereas "a namber of this House has stated on his own au-"therity that the article is not warting in truth" Mr. ORR said, I think this debate is an unnoccessary or nampotion of time. Charges of a similar character

therry that he will think this debate is an unnecessary or namption of time. Charges of a similar character have been so frequently made relative to members of Congress that I think the whole of them should now be investigated. I do not see how this House consistently, with its dignity and self-respect can refuse an investigation after the statement of the gestleman from North Carolina. It is due to the character of this body, and to our constituents, that the insuity should be as broad as possible. If it is true that the Editor of The Trans can give information to support these charactes, the Heuse will have the authority and right to require him to come here and testify. [Voices—"That's right," 'You're right."]

Mr. GROW. I agree with the gentleman from South

Mr. GROW. I agree with the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Orr), that a grave charge directly made by the editor of a ne supaper of any character or posi-tion, on the integrity of a deliberative body, is a proper object for investigation. Therefore, I raise no ques-cha as to its propriety, while I would not stop to notice newspaper inhendoes.

Mr. HOESTON said, I understand that the editorial article is based on a letter from its Washington correspondent, one who is admitted here as a matter of

irivilege.

Mr. GPOW reanned. And in reply to Mr. Pa'ne, take had referred to Mr. Pearce of Pennsylvania approaching Mr. Millward, pending the election of the Spelker, to induce the latter to vote for Mr. Banks. He said, the fact simply was that both of these gentlemen made statements to the House, from which it was seen that there was a misunderstanding between them whether it was a jest or a joke, or whether Mr. Pearce's week a vote sectionally meant, was the question. while Mr. Millward regarded the matter as serious, the ther denied such an intention. The House seemed to craw the conclusion that it was a playful pastime of the

Mr. BROOKS said it is all important to the honor and dignity of the House that this matter should be investigated. The duty of appointing a committee should not rest on any individual. I wish not to impure the fairness of the Speaker, and it is proper that I should say that I have no such intention. I wish simply to throw the onus on the House. We can elect a committee to mercury to investigate all the detect. a committee to morrow to investigate all the charges of corruption which have been brought to the notice of the House; and the Committee will be empowered to

the House; and the Committee will be empowered by end for persons and papers.

Mr. WALKER—I can have no distrust of the Speaker. I take it he has as just an estimate of the dignity and honor of the House as any other member. The gentlemen have falled into a great mistake. Where charges are made involving the fairness of our action or the fairness of our votes, we lose sight of our personal dignity if we fail to look at the source from whence they emanate. I don't care whether they come from the lowest and miserable of all the species of partisan newspapers, or from the no fhigh position. of partisan newspapers, or from the of high po It is sufficient that a charge has been made again It is sufficient that a charge has been made against me and my fellow members on this floor, and therefore the proposition from the gentlemen from New-York (Mr. Kelsey) is the one on which we should base our action. My first impulse was to move for the expulsion of the correspondent of The Times without dignifying him by an investigation; but when the charges were independent of the case was changed. Let our time be account and conclusive. be prompt and conclusive.

dersed by the editor, the case was changed. Let our action be prompt and conclusive.

Mr. BRENTON—Perhaps it is due to myself to say smething before the resolution is voted upon, for the reason that it it is understood or known to all the members of this House that the Minnesota Land bill has been placed in my hands alone, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, for examination and to report. I have acted on this, as on other subjects, and will receive information from men residing in Minnesota, acting independently on every proposition which may be submitted. As to whether any influence has been exerted upon any member of the Committee, with a view to favorable action, or efforts made to induce other members to vote for or against the bill, I know not. I have this to say in regard to induce other members to vote for or against the bill, I know not. I have this to say in regard to myself, no man either in or out of this House has had the courage or dared to approach me on the subject, in any way to influence my vote one way or the other, and I say in the face of this correspondent. I am always in my room when I am not here—that these charges have no foundation in fact within the limits of my own knowledge. Therefore, it is due to me personally that an investigation take place, and not because an irresponsible newspaper thus arraigns members of this body, for if any class of individuals deserve to be treated with contempt, should excite their commiscration—it is that poor miscrable class that hang around this hall in the shape of demented fragments of humanity, for the purpose of gathering up every whisper and word, even in private conversation, and circulating it throughout the land.

Mr. CLINGMAN—There seems to be no difference in the opinion of the House as to the propriety of this

Mr. CLINGMAN-There seems to be no differe Mr. CLINGMAN—There seems to be no difference in the opinion of the House as to the propriety of this investigation, and I prefer that the Committee shall have as broad a field as the different propositions will admit. I hope, therefore, that the original resolution, with the penaing amendment, will be adopted. I do not concur with my friend from South Carolina (Brooks) that we shall elect a Committee. This might occupy several days. I hope he will not press his amendment.

Mr. PAINE-I do not know that it is necessary to vindicate my course. I stated a simple fact, known to every member of the House, that when, during the election of the Speaker, a member rose in his place and charged another member with attempting to influence the state of the proposition being a long at the course of the state of the stat charged another member with attempting the his vote by promising him a lucrative place on one of the Committees, he was only laughed at for making the Committees, he was only laughed at for making the announcement. Shortly after, I was approached in the manner I have stated. I informed the gentle-man from Tennessee (Mr. Sneed) of the facts in the case, but told him I would not name the member. Mr. SNEED now obtained the floor and corroborated

the truth of the last remark of Mr. Paine. He was un centood to say it was on the 23d December Mr. the truth of the last remain of Mr. Paine. He was un-cerated to say it was on the 23d December Mr. Paine gave him information similar to that of which the House was already in possession. He asked Mr. Sneed's advice and Mr. Sneed ismocently referred him to the case at the commencement of Congress, namely, that between Mr. Pearce, of Pennsylvania and Mr. Millward, relative to the Speakership, Mr. Paine in-formed him, among other things, that a certain mem-ber came to his scat, and asked him if he could give his configure to him. supposing nothing wrong. her came to his seat, and asked him it he could give his confidence to him, supposing nothing wrong. It was then that the bribe was offered. Mr. Saced infermed Mr. Paine that without compromising his own henor to await events, obtain the necessary evidence of the corrupt proposition, and then expose the member; and Mr. Saced further said to Mr. Paine that he would slap the secondarie in the face, and Mr. Paine left Mr. Saced with the impression on the used of the latter that he would adopt that course. Mr. Shood was certain as to the conversation taking place on the 23d of December, for he had made a written statement from memory jeries from various directions "read it, read it"] but Mr. Saced replied, I will not read it.

Mr. BROOKS withdraw his amendment that the

Committee be elected. Committee be elected.

Mr. ORR again urged an investigation, in order to
secretain the facts of the case.

Mr. STANTON said there could be but one result.

From what had taken place, no doubt the House will order an investigation. I move the previous question.

Loud and prolonged cries of "That's right -hold on

to the motion."

Mr. SNEED-Let us vote down the amendment thrice, in stentorian voices, "No, no-question, ques-

Mr. READY, amid the confusion, said be thought the resolution too indefinite. He wanted to insert the words New-York Times.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) objected. Let the inquiry

be general.

During great confusion the demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Campbell's amendment to the preamble, namely: "Whereas, a Member of this House has stated that

this article is not wanting in truth. was agreed to, and the original resolution, with this addition, was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. BARKSDALE wished to amend by directing an inquiry to be made as to whether any Member of this House has sold or speculated in books purchased

or distribution [Laughter, and a voice, "Also inquire whether any Member has sold his seat"]. An objection was made to the Barksdale amend-

Several Members exclaimed, "Let it go on the record," Adjourned.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 9, 1856.

Letwo Houses of the General Assembly met in

1 **Committee this marning for the election of a

autor to Congress. The Hon. James F. Simmons
wes elected.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats in caucus to day nominated Mr. For they for United States Senator on the first ballot. Sixty members were present and nine absent. Mr. Forcey received 35 votes: Mr. Robbins, 21; and 4 southerns.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 9, 1867.

Argument in the North American Trust care opened To dry with Judge Beardaley for the receiver. Court rose before he concluded his argument.

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S MESSAGE.

Bostos, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857. Gov. Gardner delivered his message to the Legis-lature this afternoon. It is a lengthy document, but mainly devoted to State affairs. He commences by a review of the late Presidential election, remarking that nowhere was the disappointment greater than it was to a large proportion of the citizens of Massachusetts, and that nowhere was the real magnitude of the issue more fully appreciated, and hopes of a different termination more carnestly indulged; yet here, with a firm reliance on the ultimate triumph of the great principles we cherish, our people sequiesce in the result in the proper spirit of our institutions. Upon the Kansas element the Governor says: Although it was freely asserted and widely believed that the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas would hinge upon the result of the election, and although, had it terminated in a different manner, had it terminated in a different manner, the probability of her admission into the Union as a Free State would have been materially strengthened, yet recent developments give strong hopes that the present chief executive offiser of that Ternitory, in contradistinction to his predecessor, will admirrister the laws fairly and impartially, will protect actual settlers in their just rights, and will resist the intursion of non-residents for illegal purposes. Such are the convictions of those on the spot most capable of judging, and most effectively aiding in the accomplethment of these desired purposes. The Governor forcibly American in commenting upon the foreignborn voters. He says: "Still, so far as the decision of the Presidential election is final, so far as the action of the present is inevitably developed in immeasurable and incomprehensible consequences and action of the present is inevitable measurable and incomprehensible influences on the future, and so far as a step has been taken which it may require a generation to efface, our citizens have the bitter assurance of knowing that that decision, that action was fixed and that step taken by the casting votes of aliens bors, aliens unnaturalized, and aliens entirely ignorant of arisms unnaturalized, and aliens entirely ignorant or cur institutions and grossly callous to the vast interests involved in this stupendous issue. While this horde of foreign-born votes has thus stricken down a noble cause which appealed to the moral sentiment and en-lightened patriotism of our country, it only affords another confirmation of a fact which our whole history establishes—that the foreign vote, with hardly an ex-ception, siways has been, and, in the nature of thiogs, will and must be attracted to that party which, under ception, always has been, and, in the nature of thiogs, will and must be attracted to that party which, under high-sounding generalities on the abstract rights of man, always practically cooperates with Slavery at the South, and bankhes from its platform the moral questions and nobler instincts and more enlightened sentiments of the age. The Governor says the educational, industrial and financial condition of the Commonwealth are progressive and satisfactory. The expenditures of 1856 were about \$1,400,000, showing a surplus of receipts of about \$117,000. The estimated floating debt of the State at the end of 1857 is placed at about \$100,000. The Governor concludes by urging economy in every department of the State Government.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.
No. 41. Argument concluded by Mr. Bartlett for

daintiff. No. 42. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Co. No. 12. The New-Fork and Virginia Steamship Co., owners of the steamer Roanoke, appellants, vs. Ezra Calderwood. Argued by Mr. Van Wiskle for appellants, and by Mr. Benedict for the appellees.

No. 44. John Ball, plaintiff, vs. Columbus C. Hearne et al. Argument commenced by Mr. Baxter for plaintiff. Adjourced to Monday.

THREE MEN SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

NASHUA, N. H., Friday, Jan. 9, 1807.

Wm. Sauncers, John Sullivan and John Undine were placed in the lock up under the City Hall last evening for drunkenness. After being confined for a while, they set fire to the place, and the whole three were smothered to death. The building was not much

A LIGHTHOUSE UNDERMINED.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

A dispatch from Wellsfleet to day says that the Lighthouse at Billings Gage Point was undermined by the tide yesterday, and that the keeper and his family were obliged to fice to a fish-house on an island in the reighborhood for agety. neighborhood for safety.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE FRIDAY, JAG. 9, 1857.

By Mr. SPENCER, of American and Foreign Bible Society, to enlarge their powers to hold real estate: Mr. UPHAM, of Great Western Canada Railway Company, to amend the law relating to foreign corporations.

Mr. BRADFORD, favorably, to authorize the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute to increase its capital Also favorably to enable Peter Cooper to found a

Misc involved in the City of New York.

Mr. Bradford said: The Committee regret that the modesty of this liberal benefactor declines having his modesty of this liberal benefactor declines having his name attached to the corporate title of the institution his princely numificence has so richly endowed. I would be gratifying to connect the name of so liberal adonor to the literary and educational interests of our State, that as the stranger from abroad, and all others who shall hereafter visit our great commercial metropolis and view its noble charities; when they look upon this noblest private liberality is our country, they see engraved on its granite pillars not only the modest title given to it by its founder, but accompanied also with the honored name of Pekr Cooper, to go down to posterity as a benefactor of our race. It is gratifying with the honored name of Pekr Cooper, to go down to posterity as a benefactor of our race. It is gradifying that there are some men in our fallen world who appreciate the true value of money, and who are willing to be almosers of God's bounty to the human family, and who are living examples of liberality and benevolence. Let us honor such men who can, with the charity our holy religion inculcates, bestow their wealth for the amelioration of our race. With this view, the Committee have added to the name of the corporate title of the institute the name of Peter Cooper, making it "The Cooper Union."

Mr. SPENCER - Favorably, to enable charitable institutions to bind out children in other States and

ons to bind out children in other States and

Mr. BROOKS-Favorably, to amend the charter of

Mr. BROOKS-Favorany, to anend the dark to be Leffert's Park Association.

Also, favorably, to sell the Burial Ground of the Wallabent in Brocklyn.

Also, favorably, to provide a more certain canvass and estimate of the votes in the City of New-York.

Also, to repeal an act relating to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the Vil-

lage of Newburgh.

Also, relating to insurance on property in this State.

Alse, to amend an act relating to the keeping of gunpowder, saltpeter, &c., in the City of New-York.

Mr. KELLY - Favorably, to change the name of the

Cronse Bank.

Mr. SPENCER-Favorably, to enable the City of
New-York to borrow money to build a new Reservoir.

Also, to smend the act to alter the map of New-York

City.
THE HARLEM RIVER AND NEW YORK SUSPENSION THE HARLEM RIVER AND NEW YORK SUSPENSION ERIDGE COMPANY.

This bill, which was introduced by Mr. Sickles at the last session, was brought forward by Mr. Ferden to-day, with some changes in the names of the incorporators. The following is the list now presented: A. F. Butterworth, L. P. Morris, Richard F. Carman, John B. Haskins Governeur Morris Wilkins, T. E. Tomlinson, B. M. Whitteek, George Forrest, Wm. H. Robertson, E. M. Whitteek, George Forrest, Wm. H. Robertson, E. W. B. Tappan and John Dickinson. The object is to build a Suspension Bridge over the Harlem River, between High Bridge and Ninety-sixth street. The capital is now fixed at \$50,000, with leave to increase it to \$200,000.

The bill relative to these functionaries, which has been noticed by Mr. Petty, provides that Notaries Public shall have the same powers with regard to take ing depositions as is now vested in Com-

NEW-YORK PETERINARY SURGEONS. Mr. SPENCER brought in a bill incorporating John Willard, Thomas D. Andrews, Henry Long, William Pelton and their associates into a body under the title of the "New York College of Voterinary Surgeons."

The following is the bill introduced to day for the purpose of enabling certain institutions to bind out children in other States and Territories:

Stories I. It shall sad may be invited for any reformatory, charitable or benevoich institution or seciety in this State which new is or hereafter may be sutherized by law to bright miners.

which new is or hereal or may be surnorized by law to minors as appreciates in the State, to do the same base or familiary in the United States of America, by if which new or hereafter to be enacted the rank to do e conferred age to electaced to exist in favor of such that

THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY. Mr. SPENCER announced the bill amending the charter of this Society by providing that, whenever any gill under the age of thirteen, or any by under the age of ten, shall be picked up in the streets of New-York by Policemen, and brought before any magistrate, the Mayor, Recorder, or any Alderman, proved to have been found under circumstances of destination and sufficience, or shandcoment; or when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that such proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that such child, by tesson of the neglect, habitral drunkcaness, or other victors habits of the perents, is a proper bjectific the tree and instruction of this Society, ale

child shall be committed to the guardianship of the

Society.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill incorporating James 2: Gilmore, Wm. J. Todd, Chas. C. Backus, Day O. Kellegg, Geo. S. Perry, John Butterfield, Ira Bursley, Frederick Kidder, N. M. Terry, Jas. S. Loring, and Chas. F. Heywood, under this title, for the purpose of building fitting chartering, and cavicating.

Chas. F. Heywood, under this title, for the purpose of building, fitting, chattering, and Lavigating.

FORECLOSING MORTGAGES BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. NOXON introduced the bill on this subject which failed at the last session. It requires that a copy of the netice of sale shall be delivered, at least twelve weeks prior to the time specified for the sale, to the Clerk of the county in which the mortgaged premises are situated, who is required to file the same in a book kept for that purpose.

SHERIFFS CERTIFICATES UPON THE SALE OF REAL Mr. MASON also brought in a bill which provides that whenever a certificate of sale of real estate by a Sheriff shall be filed in the office of the Clerk to enter the names of the parties to the judgment upon which the

names of the parties to the judgment upon which the premises were sold, the name of the purchaser or pur-chasers: the name of the town or city, and of the lot or lots, together with the date of sale.

lots, together with the date of sale.

NOTICES AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SPENCER, to amend an act to incorporate the American Female Guardian Society.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, of a bill in relation to the assessment.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, of a bill in relation to the assessment of taxes in Brooklyn; to provide for the election of Register of Deeds in Kings County.

Mr. NOXON, in relation to abandoned canals.

Also, to amend the act relative to the election of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of a bill regulating the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money.

Mr. WADSWORTH, to amend the act relative to the incorporation of companies for mining, manufacturing, Ac., purposes. turing, Ac., purposes.

Mr. BROOKS called up the joint resulution proposing joint action by the Finance Committees of the two Houses on the Appropriation and Supply bills. Agreed

Also, the resolution to print extra copies (5,000) of the report of the Select Committee appointed to visit State Institutions during the recess. Agreed to, Mr. NOXON called up the resolution appointing Mr. Everett Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

FECIAL ORDER-CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATIO The special order—the consideration of appropriation and Supply bills.

The special order—the consideration of the Appropriation and Supply bills—having been announced, Mr. RICHARDSON stated that the Committees of Finance of the Assembly and Senate had arranged for a joint meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He deemed it, therefore, unnecessary to consider the bill at this time, and moved to postpone its consideration.

Agreed to. Recess to 12 m.

SPACIAL ORDER—THE SIGKLES AND EARL CONTESTED SEAT CASE.

This case having been made the special order for Mr. BROOKS called for the reading of the report of

Mr. BROOKS called for the reading of the report of the Committee, which concludes as follows:

Revolved. That Daniel E. Sickles, who holds the certificate of election, and now occupies the seat as Senator of the Third Senatorial District of this State, is not entitled to the same.

Resolved, That Thomas J. Barr, the contestant or the scatheld by Daniel E. Sickles as Senator of the Third Senatorial District of this State, has established his title thereto, and that the said Thomas J. Barr is hereby declared to be the Senator elect from said District, and that the oath of office be duly administered to him upon his presenting himself for that purpose.

The Committee consists of Senators Halsted, Hall and Ramsay.

The Committee consists of Schaors Haster, franch and Ramssay.

The question pending was on a motion to amend by striking out all siter the word resolved, and refer the matter back to the Committee to hear proof and report on the first day of the present session.

Mr. C. P. SMITH, by whom the amendment was introduced at the last session, stated the circumstances under which it was presented. It now seemed to him to impugn the Committee, and in that view he asked leave to withdraw the amendment. to withdraw the amendment. Mr. SICKLES raised the point that the Senator from 11d (Mr. C. P. Smith) could not now withdraw the clution, it having received action at the last session,

and the Senate having decided to take up this matter in precisely the shape where it was left at the last Mr. C. P. SMITH remarked that he was of the im-

pre-sion that the mover of an amendment or resolution had the privilege of withdrawing such amendment or resolution at any time before a question was taken upon it.

Mr. BARR claimed that the view taken by the Sena-

Mr. BARR claimed that the view taken by the Senator from the Hd was correct.

Mr. SICKLES denied the position assumed, claiming that the amendment could not now be withdrawn, the Senate having adopted a resolution at this session to resume the consideration of the case where it was left at the adjournment of the last session.

Mr. WADSWORTH took similar ground.

The PRESIDENT decided that the amendment was entirely under the control of the Senator who offered it, no question having been taken upon it at the last session.

Mr. C. P. SMITH having withdrawn the amend-

Mr. KELLY renewed the amendment. It proposes Mr. KELLLY renewed the amendment. It proposes that the Committee having come to a conclusion, not upon the merits of the care, but upon the demurrer in terposed by Mr. Sickles, that Mr. S. have leave to withdraw the demurrer, and answer the petition in such manner as le may elect; and that the Committee proceed to take testimeny in the case.

Mr. BARR expressed surprise that the a mendment should have been renewed after the withdrawal by the Senator from the IId. He should not detain the Senate with any remarks, but trusted the Senate would reject the amendment.

BILLS REPORTED

Mr. FUNK-For the better regulation of dremen in Mr. HANFORD—Relative to Courts of Sessions in the County of Kings.

SOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. VARNUM-To amend the law relative to lim-

ited partnerships.

Mr. MAHEN-To protect river and harbor of New-York.
Mr. ADAMS-To prevent the abusive sale of intoxi-

Mr. HOGEBOOM-to provide for selecting Pages

from the Orphan Assylums.

Mr. JONES—to amend Insurance law.

Mr. MERSEREAU—to remove Quarantine.

Mr. DIMMICK—to abolish publication of town accounts: to limit powers of Superintendents of Poor; to amend the Excise law; regulating sale of spirituous. Mr. KETCHAM-to amend the Insurance law

Mr. SMITH-to facilitate the collection of debts

below \$50.

Mr. BELL.—for relief of John Kennedy & Co.

Mr. WAKEMAN—to reorganize the office of Port
Wardens, New-York.

Mr. LACEY—to amend the Revised Statutes relative

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH—To define the law in relation to Commercial paper, which provides:

1. That all bills of exchange or drafts, payable at right, at any place within the State, shall be deemed due and payable on presentation, without any days of grace being allowed thereon.

2. All checks, bills of exchange or drafts, upon any

lank, banking association or individual banker, carrying on banking business under the act to authorize the business of banking, which are on their face payable on my specified day, or in any number of days after the date or eight thereof, shall be deemed due and payable on the day mentioned for the payment of the same. within any days of grace being allowed; and it shall not be necessary in any case, to protect the same for ren acceptance, in order to hold the drawers or in-feriors. All notices of non-payment of any promisstry note or cleek, or of the non-acceptance or nonpayment of any bill of exchange or check which may be deposited in the Pest Office of the place where such paper was payable, the postage or life extrems change being proposed to the place where the postage or life extrems discussed in discussing and acting upon a contract of the place when may be the place when may be the postage or life extrems account of the place when may be the postage or life extrems account of the place when may be the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the postage or life the place which may be the place which may

ender the indersement or signature of such inderser or drawer, as his or her place of residence or husiness, or when no such place is indicated, to the place where, from the best information, on disigent inquiry, such in-denser or drawer is known to have his place of resi-dence or business, shall be deemed good service of such actice, and sufficient to fix the liability of such indones

1. The terms inderser and drawer, where used in this act, shall be construed to include indersements or signature by a firm of two or more persons.

5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July

next; but shall not apply to any bills of exchange checks, drafts or promissory notes bearing date prior

TABLE PRISON CONVICT LABOR.

Mr. JOHN J. RIELLY introduced a bill which problems the manufacture of saws in our State Prisons.

TOWN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. SCOTT brought in a bill authorizing the forma-

tion of Town Ireurance Companies. It is the bill in-troduced at the last ression by Mr. Mead, allowing per-sors, not less than twenty in number, in any town, or any two configurus towns, in any county, to form an incorporated company to make insurance on dwellings and other buildings.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SCROENT.

Mr. GLOVER introduced a bill for the incorporation of the New York College of Dental Surgery in the City of New York, which names John Johnson, M. D., Thomas D. Ardrews, M. D., William Fletcher, M. D., Thomas D. Ardrews, M. D. William Fletcher, Henry Dodge, Samuel Strong, John Little, Dr. James Martin, Dr. Robertson, Philip Rodman and their as-sociates, as a body corporate by the name of New-York College of Dental Surgery, to be located in New-York for the purpose of promoting dental science and instruction in the department of learning con-tected therewith.

ENTRIES ON MORTGAGES.

Mr. SCOTT brought in a bill requiring Clerks of Counties to make entries upon the margin of the tecords of mortgages in certain cases, which provides that whenever a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon real estate shall be entered, the Clerk of the County in whose office such curry shall be made hall forthwith make a note in writing upon the margin of the record of such mortgage, if such record be in list office, referring to the page and book where such neignment is entered.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ROSE-Joint resolutions, in favor of a remova the duty on srgar and molasses Laid over.

Mr. B. OWEN moved the reference of his resolucus relative to the interruption of the navigation o

the Missouri River to a Select Committee of tive. Agreed to,
Mr. THOMPSON called up his resolution in favor of
perfecting the system of Life Boat Associations Mr. LEAVENWORTH-Requesting the State En-

geneer to report the money which will be required to complete the everal canals provided for in the Consti-Mr. HALLETT-Referring the Kansas resolutions

Mr. HALLETT Retains to a Select Committee of Seven. Adopted.
Mr. GEORGE called up his resclution relative to the abcuertion and enclavement of citizens of this State in Southern States. Adopted.
Mr. HOGEBOOM moved the reference of all reso-

Mr. HOGEBOOM moved the reference of all reso-lutions relative to Slavery and its encroachments to a Select Committee.

Mr. H. said that the House would, doubtless, desire to repel the assaults which had been made upon the people of the North. But, in carrying out this pur pose, he would deprecate any unnecessary waste of time in the discussion of that subject. He thought it would be wise to have but one Committee, and, withwould be wise to have out one committee, and to out desiring to be placed upon that Committee, he would make the motion suggested.

The motion was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, on the Governor's Message.

Mr. Sherman's resolutions referring the various portions of the Message were taken up, but no question

vas taken. Progress reported.

The same Committee took up the New-York Harbor commission bill. Mr. MAHEN could not vete for the bill until he Mr. MAHEN could not vete for the bill until he knew comething of the agreement entered into last year between this Commission and the House Cammittee. When first created, the Commission asked for but one year, was exhausted, it was found \$10,000, But when one year was exhausted, it was found \$10,000 would be required before one quarter of the work would be done. When asked how much more time and money they would require they would not say whether it was one million or more, or live years or more. There was, in his opinion, semething besides meal under this bag, and the scene the Commission was abolished the better. It was not created to benefit the State, but to tis opinion, something besides meal under this bag, and the scener the Commission was abolished the better. It was not created to benefit the State, but to make places for partisans through the Presidential compargn. One of that Commission was Preston King, who was as unfitted for the place as he is for another which he seeks. He and his associates are only skillful in polities. Last Winter the Commission said. Only keep us in for another year, and we will have "creatible or mileted, at an expense of but \$40,000." But a change last come over the Republican party. That party in this State has come out triumphant, and now they desire to held on a while longer. There is tow they desire to held on a while lorger. There is not a practical man in the Commission, and this bill should not pass. He would consent to vote away no

should not pass. He would consent to vote away no more of the people's money on this Commission, unless forther information was furnished him.

Mr. F. TOWNSEND—Will no greater amount of money be required than was agreed upon lest Winter? If not, I will vote for the bit!

Mr. PRENDERGAST—My information is some what limited on this subject; but I have seen a letter from the Chairman of the Commission asking a brief extension to complete their maps and reports. In addition to this, there are certain injunctions imposed at the request of the Commission, to prevent encoachments upon the harbor. If the time is not extended, these infunctions will be dissolved, and great mischief done. Last Winter the entire body of the Chamber of Senator from the IId. He should not detain the Senate would reject the amendment.

Mr. SICKLES addressed the Senats at length. The criental worshipers, he remarked, when approaching the reat of justice, removed their dusty sandals from their feet. He trusted Senators would, in the consideration of this case, remove all partisan or party bias from their minis. Great stress had been laid upon the circumstance of an understanding by the Committee that h. (Mr. S.) rested the whole case upon the damurrer interposed; yet not a paper before the Committee, nor aword from himself or counsel, warran'ed any such understanding. He produced affidavits, which he said, had been before the Senate Committee during the whole of last session, and yet but yester lay the Senator from the XVIIth (Mr. Ramssy) remarked to him (Mr. S.) that he had given them no attention.

Mr. RAMSAY—And the reason, if the Sountor will allow me, was because they were entirely ex parts in their character.

Mr. SICKLES remarked that that was well known when the papers were introduced into the Sanate at the last assion. He made that statement fully then.

At 2 o'clock Mr. SICKLES had the floor, and continued his argument against adopting the conclusions of the Committee.

Mr. SICKLES gave way, and, on motion, the contested case was made the special order for Monday at 7 p. m. Adjourned to 7 o'clock Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

THE FROHTER ASSICKLES and the floor, and contested case was made the special order for Monday at 7 p. m. Adjourned to 7 o'clock Monday evening.

BILLS REFORTER.

BILLS REFORTER.

Mr. GLOVER thought is was only wise to extend the wind the side of the harbor. If the time is not extended dithe intention generatine deventue intentions will be dissolved, and great misching done. Last Winter the entire body of the Chamber of Commerce one up here to urge forward this great en intention. It has been done was the paper of the Commission. The research of the Commission. The research to the reduce all opposition. Now a new attempt is made to em

Mr. GLOVER thought is was only wise to extend

the time of the Commission.

Mr. F. TOWNSEND was of opinion that nothing wrong was contemplated by this bill. No new appropriation was accept: but he was satisfied that some additional time was necessary to enable the Commission to properly report upon what had been done.

Mr. MAHEN cld net think the delay of a few days would do any harm. Let the Commission tell us what they wast.

they wast.

Mr. GLOVER replied that the Commission expires on Tuesday. If this bill is not passed to day, it cannot, probably, be passed before incesday. He trusted, therefore, that it each ay suggested would not be granted.

Mr. WAKEMAN opposed delay. What is asked is eminently proper, and cannot safely to the interests of the State be denied. The metion to report progress was lost, and the bill was reported to the House and ordered to a third

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE CONNECTICUT UNION STATE CON-VENTION.

om Oer Own Reporter. A State Convention met in New Haven at 10 n. m. Thursday, pursuant to the following CALL The Electors of the several towns in this State, op

The Electors of the several towns in this Mate, opposed to the policy of the present Natheral Administration, asthe principles of the Cheminal Pistform, are requested to semDelegates equal to double the number of their Representatives,
the Legislature to a State Convention, to be held at New
Haven, on Thursday, the 8th day of January next, at 10 ofcolom for the purpose of perfecting at certainstein, and of news
rating Cardinates for State officers, to be supported at the encoints election.—Hattie is, New 26, 1938.

[Signed by the American Republican and People's State
Committees.] Nirety eight towns were represented by 280 dele-

and some not until the evening, in consequence of the trains being delayed by the drifting snow; many others who were known to be on the way, were prevented from attending at all by the same cause.

Mr. Erra S. Hammaron of Harrford, presided as

ing the Convention and substitutes for delegates to be breezet and participate in the proceedings, except voting. The neise confusion, misunderstandings of the question and petty parliamentary tactics which cessly filled up the morning would have done honor to Congress. The real cause of the difference of opinion, which was good bumoredly entertained, was the mu-mal shyness of the several elements of the Convenlor. Some also were desirous of killing time, so that here might be none left to pass resolutions, or that the legates who were behindhand might arrive. Some iid not have an over-clear notion of what was before the meeting, and others were afraid to let members of the committees or substitutes for delegates have a chance to speak. They were finally invited to take

At about 121 o'clock the Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following names:

Unicers reported the following names:

President-ARIAR CATLIS of Historica.

Fire President-J. R. HAWKET, JAMES S. BROOKS, F. S. WILDMAN, J. G. NOBLE, WM. FIELD, S. P. RYSSELL, F. L. WIST.

Secretaries-Daniel Chadwick, Benry Servord, D. D. Holg, Edward Carbull.

The report of the Committee having been adopted

nem con, the gentlemen selected repaired to their re-

Mr. Catlin, President elect, is a man of some 50 years sge, in politics formerly an Old Line Whig, and now of Republican proclivities.

On taking the Chair, he expressed his thanks for the unexpected honor, threw himself on the indulgence f the Convention, &c. He went on to say that, as they had been called together by no clique or class of men, but by the heart and soul of the good old Com monwealth, he hoped they would go forward on the track marked out in the last campaign. It was their province not to make but perfect an organization already made—not to select certain candidates as men, but as embodying the principles of liberty which had came down to us from the fathers. He found every ecouragement to persevere, in the success of last Fall, and in the fact that the mists had been rising since, so the voted for Buchanan now becam to see that many who voted for Buchanan now began to see where the principles of the Shamocracy were leading

After some discussion as to the propriety of appointing a Committee on Revolutions before dinner, in which a gentleman from Bridgeport stated that he was not some that any would be needed, and thought a free in-terchange of sentiments between the various members at directime would conduce to good, it was finally be read, and the Convention then adjourn till 2 o'clock, which was accordingly done.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. A motion to elect a Committee on Resolutions was at nee put and carried. Some evil-disposed person sugrested that the members of this Committee be ap pointed by nomination in order to save time; but Mr. LUCIUS G. PECK of New Haven sprang to his feet and insisted that the shortest way was not always the best, that this was the important work of the day, on which the success of the campaign might depend, and that it should, therefore, be done with due deliberation and

care. It would be better in his view, for each county to select two members of the Committee.

Mr. Press carried the meeting with him. The Convention grouped of by counties, and the hall resounded for a few moments with the din of many voices speak-

ing at once.

An informal ballet for Governor was then taken.
But fars beginning to prevail that the friends of this or that candidate had the preporderance, motions were made to allow one and another town, whose delegates had not arrived, to be represented by certain well-known men of the county or town. After a good deal of talking and joking, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Announcement was then made of the result of the Annuancement was then made of the tentor of the first informal ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes, 22%, of which Elibu Spouser received 38 Wm. A. Buckingham, 40; E. K. Foster, 49; A. H. Holly, 61; Wm. T. Minor, the present Governor, 7; Ben. Silliman, 7; Gideon Welles, 9; C. F. Cleaveland, 5; Roger S. Baldwin, 9; and Chas. Ivee, 1.

The names of Messrs, Spencer and Minor were then

withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to take several informal ballots, which resulted as follows: Vinest Informat Rallot.
Whole number of votes.
Wm. A. Bucklagham
A. H. Holly
F. K. Foster TRIED INFORMAL BALLOT. Whole combet of votes.
E. K. Foster.
A. H. Holly.
Whole substantial in the second seco FIFTH INFORNAL SALLOT.

Scattering...
Considerable excitement was here created by an in sintation by Mr. Peck of New-Haven, to the effect that persons not delegates had contributed to swell the number of votes cast at this over those at the former milots, but the Convention finally proceeded to the

Whole number.

brother in-law of the cilitor of The Hartford Courant, a Fitmost American sheet, and is understood to espouse the same politics. A Whig of some years stancing he joined the American party when it first spaing into existence, but was largely supported in the Couvention as well by the Republican as the American wing of the People's party. In the course of the day it was however, said in debate that he was selected as a Whig to do honer to the old Whig party—a statement heartily applauded. He is a knife-manufacturer by a wing todo nonor to tree on wing party—seasonem, beartly applicated. He is a knife-manufacturer by trade and is not far from sixty years of aga. He was the recond choice of many who did not vote for him. An informal ballet was then taken for Lieut. Gov-

An informal coact was treat to the second of the second of

Previous to taking a vote for Secretary of State, a 'efter was rend from N. D. Sperry, the present occu-pant, declining a renomination. After some thirty nominations had been made for the office, an informal ailot was taken, with the following result

The Convertan then adjourned to ? o'click.

EVENING SESSION.

The first matter that came before the Convention after ten was a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Elihu Spencer of Middletown, the candidate for Liout. Governor, as follows: "Impossible; my health forbids. Decline persupturily."

The meeting then proceeded to another informal ballot for Lieut. Governor, Among other names suggested was that of E. K. Fester, who had been a prominent candidate for Germor.

A Voice— Don't add insult to injury."

A Voice— Don't add insult to injury."

A Norther voice, being that of Mr. Lucius G. Pecks.
"We don't sek favors of anybody."

The Convention then proceeded to an info-med ballot for Licutenant-Governor, which resulted as follows

Thaddens Wells. 28

Affind A Burnham. 28

Mr. Burnhein was then nominated by accimulation. He is a resident of Windham, a lawyer by profession, and some thirty five years old. He abendoned the Democratic party when it prostituted its name and gave up the last of its principles.

On the first formal ballet for Secretary of Scale, the set attention of the secretary of Scale, the ote stood as follower-

Necessary to a choice.

Orville H. Platt.

The residue scattering.

Mr. Platt's nomination was then made unanimous.

He belongs to Meriden, New Haven County,
On the first informal ballot for State Treasurer, F.

S. Wildman received St. F. P. Coc. 58; scattering, H.
On first formal ballot Mr. Wildman received 118 out.

Francis Problem

Mr. Lamb was then practimenally declare. Use course of the Convention for Control on. He is a city on Norwich and an Average the following names for the control on the subject of the Control of the con

The other Committees were filled in a similar manner The formittee to whom the matter was intenstal

then reperted the following

It can reperfied the following

It have a The party organization which envision the present forces Arabitotistion has in he most recent declaration of relicious annual materials in the most recent declaration of relicious annual materials in the following of Designative, and word discrimes a passes to the fundamental principle of the property of the following the principles of the following of the

the Common Schools of our State.

And upon the basis of these declarations be it Received. That we do cardially present to the people of Our nections Alexander Habon. Alread A. Brunham Craylle Hamelton Alexander H. Hollen, Alread A. Brunham Craylle Hamelton Alexander H. Hollen, Alread A. Brunham craylle Hamelton Hamelton and Joseph G. Lamb as caudidated for the respective of five site which they have been this day nominated, recognisis in them faithful exponents of the principles have been consistent in them faithful exponents of the principles have been the supplied to the part of the constraints of the faithful and the supplied of the constraints in the future.

The reading of these resolutions was barely finished.

The reading of these resolutions was barely finished, when Mr. Lucius G. Pack, of New Haven, took the floor. It is ever policy to say nothing, said he, let's say it by holding our tongues; if something let's say that, better nothing than unmeaning generation, then a re-enactment of the Declaration of Independence. We can tun men, as exponents of our principles, but are affaid to say what those principles are, for fear of giving offence. I am as one with all the Americans and can agree with 99 out of 100 Republicans. I offer the following resolution as a substitute for the last of these presented by the Committee:

Residue!—That this convention while reorganising, and, adopting the leading principles of both the American and Republish parties, presents its candidates as non true to the cause of Freedom, to the North and the Union.

Mr. Peck was plunging on again, in his impassioned was—the is a lawyer of New-Haven, and is characterized by reddish whiskers, lyos eyes, a generally round-sheulded appearance, and a somewhat excitable temperament—when a voice inquired what his own resolution meant. After a slight passage at arms with his his questioner he replied that it was intended to cover the leading principles of the two parties who were met.

Our opponents will argue from our silence, he week or to arge, that we were too frightened to speak; that, all we wished was to nominate candidates and defeat a party. And presently carnest men will begin to come together and make a platform which me are something.

together and make a platform which me un something, and we shall be swept like chaff from the State.

Mr. C. S. Frank of Norwalk, Chairman of the Committee on Recolutions, followed with an eloquent and foreble denunciation of Border-Ruffan principles and platforms, and a warm defense of the resolutions as embedying the principles on which the party should rely. Do yet ask their meaning and he. It rank depends the state of the resolutions as embedying the principles on which the party should rely. Do yet ask their meaning and the Party should rely. Do yet ask their meaning and in Connections. It goes back to the charters of our liberty framed by Adams and Jefferson and Roger Sherman [vehement applause], and reasons legically to the principle of an inflexible opposition to Slavery. That is what we dose put before the people. The Committee, and transing every variety of opinion—half, at least, of the tumber Americans—discussed this whole matter long and warmly, but agreed unanimously to the resolutions as reported.

Mr. Prek regretted that he couldn't reply in an ad-

as reported.

Mr. Prek regretted that he couldn't reply in an adceptandum speech.—admitted that the resolution said something about Slavery, and said it well, but ignored Americanism to a chair—had not a word for a party which three 20,000 votes last Spring.

A gentleu an in the center of the hall moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read "faithful to the North about the later."

North, the South and the Union. . Pren was enre the mover intended to kill his

After on expecition of Americanism in Its After ar expession of Arceroanism in its middest form and on inquiry whether all were not for that, a shrewdood gentleman named Backus, from Casterbury, asked that the call for the Convention might be read, and put it to the meeting whether all parties oldn't virtually agree thereby to drop all but the principle of opposition to the Administration.

Mr. Prox asked if hostility to Americanism was not one of those measures; but trisned Backus, by imprining what was in the call that was not in the resolutions, so k that trick.

After ar expected of a more moderate temperature of

After a speech of a more moderate temperature on After a speech of a more moderate temperature on each side, Mr. Navik of Plantield heated the air again with a very striking speech. His light coat and whiskers, baid forchead, awkward gestures, and rather using air, were quite forgotten in the forcible language with which he set forth his views. "Where, but from with which he set forth his views. "Where, but from
the Americans" he asked, "came the strength of the
"Frement party? By our aid, alone, they conquered;
"without it they were nothing. Why not deal fairly
with us? Gur organization is period; we will use it
"for you if you will treat us like equals."
Dr. Crummes of New Britain had carried the dark

Dr Craminos of New Britain had carried the dark lantern, but knew 40 foreigners in his town who voted for Fremont, but hated Americanism; some of them scholars from Germany, men of culture, and hearty lovers of freedem.

A Votex—There are 16,000 such in the State. Several other gentlemen affirmed that they were Americans to the back hone, but came here to unite. Not the points on which we disagree, but those wherein was eene, should be put in the platform. One feared that half the party in his own town (Milford) would have if the amendment was adopted.

Joseph R. Havins of Hartford made a very telling speech. He had be en warned that he would be Americanized, but he would come, had 19 out of 20 Delega's been Americans. He was sure they meant to do what was fair, but he couldn't side with them if the amendment was passed. He would give every man squartights, so only that God made him. The interests of Connecticut depended on the decision.

cets of Connecticut depended on the decision.

Mr. Karroom of Waferbury moved to amend the resolution so that it should read, "while recognizing the principles of the American," &c.
This was ruled out of order, two smendments being

Mr. Press of New-Haven burst forth again. Gen-Mr. Prove of New Haven burst forth again. Gen-themen den't agree about their resolutions; some say that they do, some that they do not recognize Ameri-arism—which proves them to be shilly shally. What are you named in that case? Your party is a name-less, hybrid thing, emageulated of strength and force. What will you call it. After some interlocatory to-marks and a good deal of speculation about the suita-ble name relating. Mr. Peck finally ended in a glowing that he is the party in case he motion provailed.

ble nomenclature. Mr. Peck finally ended in a glowing partie of the party in case his motion provided.

After very useless calls for it, the provious question was at length carried. The amandment inserting "to be South was withdrawn, and Mr. Kirten of Waterbury renewed his motion to stike cut' and depting.

Mr. Syanswerthers, a young larger of Norwich. followed with a very stirring speech, in which he arged aff to go for the Committee's resolutions. An Ameri-can binself, he thought that wing had enough in the

can binsell, he thought that wing has enough in the Governor, and was not waining to run the risk of the State being in the hands of the Democracy for 10 years occurs. His remarks appeared to have great effect.

Mr. Kartoon of Waterbury moved to further amend he resolution, so that it should read, "while recognizeling the leading principler of the different divisions of the opponents of Shamoerney in the State," so as to include all be said.

the opponents of Shannorracy in the State," so as to include all, he staid.

Mr. Pro a credule of that his friends must vote No.

A motion was made to strike out "the leading principles of," which was received with shouts of laughter.

Mr. Locats of Vernon said that the resolution, as it row stord, nor indeed him of Rest Wakemen's spirit; its business a man-no, those it hadn't, here of topax,

the old a whale, &c.

The mover of the last supportment raid his view was
to add, "eye of rest and toe of frog," to the contents

to acd, "eye or rest and teach long, or the caldion.

The question was at length taken, and the resolutions, as reported, unminously adopted. The mosting broke up at 191 a m. on Friday, in excellent feeling, not note that two or three appening creations with the results. The face hours and a half chair was caceedingly well carried on, but the triands of the critical resolutions gait of steady to numbers and good humber to be facet to lest. rem first to lest.
After the meeting had adjourned, Mr. Prox shouted that he was desired to give notice that the Austrean State Council would meet on the 2d of February, at

Hertford.

Every one that our reporter conversed with sourced to thick that the result is sured victory in the April